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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1838.

MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

(*Continued from page* 329.)

Before concluding our remarks on this volume, it is proper that we should take some notice of the treatise on the *culture* of fruits, which occupies 32 pages, and which was written by JOHN M. IVES. This contains much useful and judicious matter, and some defects. Among the important facts, we notice the following:

"We are of opinion, from the use which we have made of the sea marl or muscle bed, that it is on the whole the best manure, either for top dressing or shallow ploughing, of any substance in use among us, particularly when applied to light soils." P. 14.

This, of course, is precisely similar in nature and operation to old or slacked lime, and to the marl beds of our swamps and marshes. As fruit trees are subject to the same laws of growth as field crops, and are equally benefitted by a fertile soil, the use of lime in their cultivation is a subject of importance, and should receive more practical attention.

The remarks on transplanting contain some excellent hints and cautions:

"In the removal of trees, care is necessary to obtain as much of the roots as possible, and in re-setting, that none are doubled back and distorted. Cutting off *smoothly* the end of each root that may be [have been] broken or cut by the spade, is indispensable, and all fibrous roots that are injured should also be cut *close* to the root upon which they are attached; the root or stem should be pressed close down to the soil, so as to place the roots in a horizontal direction, and all of them drawn out straight like a fan, or rays verging from a centre to a semicircle, and the soil thrown evenly over; the tree should not be shaken after the earth is placed upon the roots, as is too generally practiced; for when a tree is thus raised up, the small roots or fibres will be drawn out of their places, and when the stem is thrust down again, the roots being too weak to force their way back into the soil, will be doubled up, which often causes knobs, and throws out suckers; neither will the earth require to be trodden down *hard*, but gently; or if it be a dry or loose loamy soil, setting in *puddle*, which is to water as you set it;—this last method is undoubtedly the best, when an individual has time to attend to it,—it is a slower process. Copious watering *after a tree is set*, is often very prejudicial, by washing the soil from the roots." P. 18.

The following explanation of the cause of sterility and of fruitfulness in young pear trees, will probably be new to some of our readers:

"Pear trees bear their fruit on short buds or spurs of one, two, three or more years growth, from the strongest branches; and the same spurs will continue to produce fruit for a great length of time; but they do not often produce fruit until they have a surface of branches very large in proportion to the sap supplied by the roots. Thus we find that when pear trees are planted in a deep rich soil, they grow rapidly, and therefore require a number of years to bring them to a bearing state; on the contrary, when growing in a light or dry shallow soil, they collect but a small quantity of sap, and require but a confined surface which is produced in a short time, and they are consequently brought to a bearing state in a few years." P. 19.

Grafting the pear upon the quince, which is adopted for obtaining dwarfs, has been found very advantageous in promoting fruitfulness, in causing early bearing, and also in producing larger and finer fruit in some varieties. A great objection has, however, been found in the depredations of the borer which so frequently destroys the quince, but rarely, if ever, the pear. To remedy this, pear stocks have been first grafted with the quince, and these again with the pear, thus inserting a portion of quince wood into the trunk of the pear, which produces the same result as before. But the following method we consider a superior one:

"The quince stock should be budded *at* or *below* the surface of the ground, when the bark will separate *entirely* from the wood, which in this latitude takes place about the last of July or early in August."

"The following spring, when the bud commences pushing, cut the stock off to *within three inches* of the bud, and in the next season finish or cut off the snag smoothly to the bud or shoot. In the third season, when the trees are removed to the situation in which they are to remain for fruiting, be careful to re-set them at least *one inch below the insertion of the bud.*" P. 28, 29.

The celebrated new European pear, the *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, which is cultivated and highly recommended by nurserymen in this country, it is stated "when grown as a dwarf produces a fine large fruit, but small and greatly inferior when grown upon a standard." This fact, which is doubtless applicable to other varieties, should be known to cultivators.

The following mode of checking the luxuriance of fruit trees to cause fruitfulness, is worthy of trial:

"If trees are found to grow too luxuriantly, and to form only wood for years, even after they are of sufficient size and age for the production of fruit, the earth should be removed, just before the frost sets in, and a proportion of the deepest growing roots cut off." P. 20.

Among what we notice with less approbation, are the following: The writer is opposed to winter pruning, and recommends the season when the buds are swelling and the sap is in vigorous motion. At this season, however the sap flows copiously from the wound and injures the tree. The objection, that when pruned in autumn or winter, the wounds are apt to crack, is at once obviated by the application, which should be made in all cases of the removal of branches of any size, of a composition of tar and brick dust, or a similar substance.—For budding, we are told that the best buds are those on the middle of the shoot, not those at the lower end.—However true this may be in case of other fruits, it is far from being the fact as it regards peaches. We are also directed, in removing the bud from the shoot, to cut nearly half way into the wood, which is generally much too deep. Neither have we found any advantage in removing the wood from the bud, which is recommended in the work; on the contrary, it has been found more difficult to insert such buds properly, and a needless labor. The season of budding, it is stated, is from the beginning of July to the middle of August. With peach, apple, and pear stocks we often succeeded nearly a month later, when they have been in a thrifty state. The direction would have been of more value had the writer pointed out the essential requisites for successful budding, and the causes of failure, giving the rationale of the adhesion of the bud. After giving more than half a page of directions for the operation, he has omitted to mention the ligature, which is quite essential. He recommends *cutting out* the *borer;* this will do where this insect has not entered far; but when it has penetrated deeply, *cutting* out would be to destroy the tree, and the only remedy in this case is to extract it by means of a friable barbed wire. No remedy is given for the depredations of the Curculio, that insect being merely alluded to. But we do not wish to dwell at too much length on these defects.

There is one thing, however, in this short treatise, which we cannot pass over without noticing. That part which relates to the cultivation of the Strawberry, which is much fuller than that on any other fruit, is, with the exception of about *one-fifth*, copied word for word, and even to the italicising, *from an original article on the same subject, published under the editorial head of this paper*, vol. 6, page 294, and is offered, without quotation or reference, as original matter. Until an explanation is given, this must be considered as a gross plagiarism.

In concluding these remarks, we wish once more to advert to the main part of the work, which is from the pen of Robert Manning. The errors in the names of the varieties of fruits, which have been multiplied by the absurd practice of attempting to propagate them by seed, giving to these new varieties thus obtained the original name, and also by the almost universal custom of nurserymen in this country, in frequently, if not generally, propagating from unproved trees, and the desire for long catalogues, which have rendered it impossible to obtain genuine fruits with any degree of certainty or even probability, from many large establishments, call loudly for a thorough reformation in nursery nomenclature and the removal of these perplexities. The following extract from the work before us, is but a sample of the disappointments which frequently occur, and which, as Manning justly observes, "are inconceivable to any but a collector:" "The invoices of trees from France frequently furnish instances of unparalelled ignorance, or even fraud. We have received from what were considered the best establishments, large numbers yearly—on one occasion several hundred—all bearing new and high sounding names, and the greater part of which were suffered to arrive at maturity, but with very few exceptions, the fruit was entirely worthless." Such establishments as that of Robert Manning would contribute greatly to the removal of these evils, and indeed are absolutely essential to maintaining correct nomenclature. A work properly prepared, and for which that establishment would furnish abundant materials, would be an invaluable acquisition to the cultivation of fruit in this country, and we cannot but indulge the hope that such a work will be undertaken. The preparation of such a work, it is true, would require much judgment, care and labor; instead of the meagreness, or colloquial looseness, which has too frequently characterized American publications on this subject, full and accurate descriptions, should be furnished, in which *common* or *variable* characters should be rejected, and *permanent* and *distinctive* points alone seized upon and employed. In preparing such descriptions, fruits of each variety should be examined under all different aspects of growth, and the influence of soils, seasons, and even of different climates, in producing variations in their appearance and flavor, should be strictly examined and recorded. Figures of the fruit would of course increase the expense of such a work, but if correctly executed, would add greatly to its value. Wood cuts or lithographic prints of the outline merely, would be nearly as useful as colored engravings, and would be attended with comparatively trifling expense. J. J. T.

Late Ploughing.

Where lands are tolerably clear and in good order, and especially where the composition or situation is such that early spring ploughing is inconvenient or impracticable, fall ploughing has been adopted by many farmers with the best effects. The advantages are, that on clay grounds the action of the frost during the winter pulverizes the ground more effectually than repeated ploughings in the spring season could do—the crops can be got in in better season, and this with spring crops is frequently of great moment—and the teams of the farmer are in a better condition, usually, for service in the fall than in the spring, and consequently their work is done when they are the best able to perform it. We have had our best crops of barley and spring wheat on lands ploughed in the fall of the year; particularly where the crops were put in on turf land. In doing all ploughing too much care cannot be taken to have it done well; but as it is customary not to again plough such lands in the spring, the necessity of performing it well in the fall is doubly imperative. We have also found great benefit from fall ploughing where our land was infested with the wire worm. Last falll as

late as practicable, we ploughed part of a field that had been planted with corn, but which had been almost wholly destroyed by this destructive worm, and last spring sowed the whole field with barley. The part so ploughed was decidedly better than the other, suffered less from the wire worm, and was in better tilth than the part that was ploughed in the spring.

PRESERVATION OF THE POTATO.

One can form something of an estsmate how extensively the potato enters into use as an article of food among the American people, from the complaints we hear from all parts of the country, or at least with very few exceptions, of the partial failure of that crop the present season. We frequently hear people when instituting a comparison between that root and bread, declare they would sooner part with their wheat bread, than with their potato; and these are not the poorer classes, but respectable wealthy people. Now, though we do not carry our affection to this esculent as far as this, yet we are 'free to acknowledge' that a good potato is a good thing, and a inferior one, the worst of bad things. An unripe or defective potato, is one of the most indigestible and unwholesome kinds of aliments that can be taken into the stomach, if indeed there is any aliment about it all; and from the specimens we have seen at numerous tables this year, we have no doubt that many of the cases of illness that have been charged upon hot weather, bad water, *malaria*, and a variety of other things, are justly due to the swallowing potatoes as hard and as heavy, as well as about the size of ounce balls.

The potato, in its original uncultivated state, is decidedly poisonous; and whenever it is used in an imperfect or unripe state, the result is not widely different now.—Owing most likely to the hot dry weather, potatoes, this year, are generally of an inferior quality, and hence more pains and care should be taken in selecting those intended for food, and greater attention paid to preserving them, than in years like the last, when among thousands of bushels there was scarcely a defective one. Ireland, on the other side of the Atlantic, and Nova Scotia on this side, are the most celebrated for the excellence of their potatoes, and both have a temperature comparatively low, and an atmosphere moist and humid. If such a climate and temperature is required for the perfection of this root, will not the hot weather we have had the present year, account most satisfactorily for its little value, and also show why its growth is impossible in our more southern states, or still nearer the equinox.

Potatoes almost instinctively shun the light and air.—These things so indispensable to the perfection of many other things, are most injurious to the potato, and the grand secret of its preservation lies in the most perfect exclusion of these silent but active agents. To perceive the difference between roots exposed, and those secluded, we have only to take one which has grown partially above ground, and one that has ripened in its proper place. The one will be green on the exterior, hard, heavy and bitter in the interior, while the other will be of the natural color, farinaceous, and fine flavored. Farmers should take lessons from these facts, and conform their practice to the teachings of nature. In England and Scotland, where most serious complaints have arisen from the failures of the planted tubers, it is acknowledged by all, that roots which are allowed to remain in the ground during the winter never fail of vegetating, and that those secured by pitting are more likely to succeed than those put into cellars, and thus partially exposed to light and air.

The most common method of preserving potatoes is to put them into bins in the cellar, where they are left without any covering or other preparation, and used as wanted. It is also customary to get in as little dirt with them as possible, and one standard of good farming has been the clean state of a farmer's potatoes when deposited in his cellar. For the reasons given above, and from our own experience, we think both these modes of securing potatoes, or preparing them, erroneous. If put into bins, they should be covered as closely as possible from light and air; and if there is dirt enough thrown into the bin to completely fill all the interstices between them, so much the better for the roots. It has been recommended by some potato growers, and the practice is founded in reason, to line the sides of the bins with turf, the lower sides placed inwards, and when the bin was filled, to cover it closely in the same way, and with the same material.

Owing to the severity of our winters, potatoes cannot be allowed to remain where they grow; else their mealiness and freshness, would be much increased by allowing those that are to be used the coming season to remain where they are till the spring opens. Since this cannot be, the method of preservation that approaches the nearest to this will be found the best, and this method doubtless is pitting, or as most of our farmers term it, burying in holes in the field. In burying in this way care should be taken not to put too many in a pit, or in other words, not make the heaps too large. Twenty or twenty-five bushels is quite enough; and some prefer even a smaller number. The cone should be regular so as to be covered equally. The covering of straw and earth first put on should not be too thick, as otherwise the roots will heat, and be injured; but at the latest period allowable, the thickness of the covering should be increased so as effectually to prevent freezing. Incoveringpotatoes in the fall, it should be remembered that the great object of the first covering, is simply to exclude air and light, and preserve them from rain or unfavorable weather, and the last covering is the one to be relied on as a defence against the frost. If the roots are dug and pitted immediately without unnecessary exposure, and if the ground and the process of covering is properly selected and performed, the potatoes will come out in the spring, in excellent order, rather improved than deteriorated by their winter's keeping.

Farmers who are in the habit of making their pork from potatoes, or feeding them extensively to their stock, will undoubtedly see the propriety from the present high prices, of sorting their roots more carefully than they have hitherto done, in order to sell, or preserve, as many as possible. The apprehended scarcity of this root will also prompt to this course; and should induce all to adopt the best and most effectual measures to preserve through the winter uninjured, or, if possible, improved, this root on which so many rely for sustenance.

Great Heifer.

The September number of the Farmer's Cabinet contains a cut of the celebrated heifer Columbiana, raised by Col. Paxton, of Columbia Co. Penn. She is half Durham, five years old, has been exhibited the past season in Philadelphia, and weighs upwards of *three thousand pounds.* She was sold by Col. Paxton to her present owner, for *one thousand dollars.* The following is her description from the Cabinet: "Distance from tip to tip of her horns 19 inches—height 5 feet 4 inches—girth 8 feet 9 1-2 inches—length from nose over the head to the insertion of the tail 11 feet 4 inches—from brisket to shoulder 4 feet 11 inches." Columbina is a spayed heifer, and is perfectly docile. She was spayed when two days old; and offers another instance of the great fattening properties which animals, treated in this way usually possess.

PROFIT OF FRUIT TREES.

The profit which might be derived from the cultivation of fruit, it is believed is more neglected than almost any other crop of equal importance. The supply of markets might be safely relied on as a source of income, by those who live in the vicinity of our towns and larger villages. Predictions of ill success will of course be repeated by those who see failure in every thing, but the scantiness of good fruit in market, and especially of the early varieties, is well known; and our first rate kinds can scarcely be obtained in any quantity. These, when once procured, may be as easily cultivated as the worst, and the demand for them would be certain. In our cities, where alone such can be had in market, the prices of the finest kinds, instead of diminishing, have rather advanced. In proof of the demand for such, a case may be mentioned on the authority of William Kenrick, who states that a single tree of Prince's Imperial Gage Plum, owned by Samuel R. Johnston, of Charlestown, Mass., *has for several successive years*, yielded crops which were sold at from *forty to fifty dollars per annum.* This, it is true, is a fine and uncommonly productive variety, but it will grow in New-York as well as in Massachusetts. If finer fruit is demanded than formerly and the public taste is growing fastidious, cultivators may very easily outstrip this growth by directing their attention to the best kinds.

To those who do not live in the vicinity of towns, and who are consequently deprived of a ready market for early fruit, there is another channel for profit opened, not less important. This is the cultivation of fruit, chiefly apples, for feeding farm stock. It has already received considerable attention, and the value of this kind of food and its superiority to potatoes, fully determined. But its *cheapness* is not perhaps generally appreciated. A great advantage in raising this crop, is the little labor in cultivation which is required, after the orchard has attained bearing size. The crop may be said to come without labor, nothing more being needed than to gather it, and this is in fact less laborious than the gathering of almost any other. The actual cost per bushel may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy by an estimate. We will first determine the expense of an acre of orchard. Land well adapted to this purpose may be had for forty dollars an acre; and the number of trees to the acre may be one hundred, if the variety is the Bough or Tallman Sweeting, which are of smaller growth than usual. The price of a hundered trees, if purchased by the quantity, would not be more than fifteen dollars. A laborer would dig the holes and plant ten in a day,* so that the planting, at a dollar a day, would cost ten dollars. No further care would be needed until the trees should arrive at a full bearing state, but cultivation, which of course would produce suffcient crop to pay the rent of the land during that time. An orchard then in a good bearing condition would cost as follows:

Cost of Land,	$40
do. Trees,	15
do. Planting,	10
	$65

The orchard would subsequently produce more if kept generally cultivated the crop obtained from the soil would pay the cost of the work. The quantity of fruit would of course vary; but a very intelligent farmer, whom experience enables to judge, thinks that an orchard of the Tallman Sweeting would produce on an average, ten bushels per tree yearly. He frequently obtains much more, often double, and sometimes tripple that quantity. The product of an acre would thus be a thousand bushels; the cost would be the interest on the land, or about four dollars and fifty cents, which would furnish the apple on the tree at about *half a cent per bushel.* This is better than raising potatoes, and would save much tedious planting, hard hoeing and laborious digging.

Apples ripening in summer would be of great value, as it is quite important in fattening animals, to commence early. The common Sweet Bough would be one of the best at that season, as it produces good, and uniform crops. The Summer Rose, a sweet apple of excellent flavor, which ripens about the same time, is, according to Manning, "a great bearer," and would consequently be very valuable. The Tallman Sweeting would certainly be one of the very best for late fall and winter use, as it is a fruit of uncommon richness and uniform productiveness, commonly bearing abundantly every year. But other varieties, particularly adapted to this purpose, are a desideratum.

GRUMBLING.

If there ever was a people, who, as a whole, had the most unqualified reasons for gratitude, it is the people of this country; and especially the farmers, who, abounding in basket and store, and commanding prices for their produce of which they could a few months since have

* It is of course taken for granted that the holes in this case are large—several feet across; and not so small as are usually dug; or barely sufficient to admit the roots, which cannot readily penetrate the hard subsoil surrounding the hole, and are thus limited in growth to the great injury of the tree.

scarcely dreamed, should be the very last to complain; but, to their shame be it spoken, there are still those that are dissatisfied among them, and such is human nature, probably would be were present crops and present prices doubled. Of all men, these eternal grumblers are the ones we most cordially detest. Nothing is right with them. With barns and granaries filled to overflowing—with their fields sprinkled with flocks and herds—with orchards laden with fruit, and abundance of the best of all things to eat and drink, still they will grumble and complain.

In an excursion into the country, a few days since, we came across one of this class of grumblers, which may serve as a specimen of the whole genus, and in describing whom we may read a lesson to some, who, though not wholly given to complaining as yet, have a decided leaning that way. Our grumbler was a farmer, evidently rich and "well to do," a good house, and what was a more decisive proof, several well-finished and well-filled barns. His fields were extensive and rich, and exhibited a goodly show of horses, cattle and sheep. Grumbler kept a tavern, where, of course, we made ourselves at home, and after taking care of the outward man we sallied out to look at the premises and the country. He was in his barn, busy in cleaning and depositing in his granary a large quantity of beautiful wheat which had just been threshed, in order to save stacking it, since his barns could hold no more.

An inveterate habit of complaining had wrought his face into deep furrows in which the sunshine of the countenance never rested; and the impression made on you in seeing him, was as if a man had been looking at you through the bars of a gridiron. Friend, said I, you seem to have a good crop of wheat, what was the amount of your harvest? Only 800 bushels, at the highest, was the reply, and sought to have had a thousand. Owing to the dry weather and the villanous worms, I shall get only 25 bushels to the acre, and I ought to have had thirty. People talk about a good wheat crop in the country, continued he, but I know it is a miserable failure. There was a beautiful field of corn of some 20 acres spread out before us, and I alluded to the certainty that there could be no failure in that crop, as the yellow ears showed it was then fit for gathering. Altogether mistaken in your opinion, said Grumbler, not over two thirds of a crop—60 bushels where I should have had 80, had it not been for the cut worm and the dry weather. There are few things I like better than a good potato, and at that moment one of grumbler's sons drove a waggon load of very fine ones past the door to deposit in his cellar, and I paid him a compliment on the quality of his roots. Ah, said he, in a tone like that of giving up the ghost, only half a crop, and poor little, heavy things, too, after all. I planted six acres and shall not get over twelve hundred bushels. Seeing how 'the land lay,' I touched him on most agricultural subjects connected with his farm and crops, and found that in going over the whole ground, from Dan to Beersheba, all was wrong, all was barren. Poor man, said I to myself, as I rode off, 800 bushels of wheat; more than a thousand bushels of corn; twelve hundred of potatoes, and all other productions of the farm in abundance, with plenty of money in the chest, and from the mere habit of grumbling at every thing, wretched and really poor. If riches thus MacAdamize the heart and render it callous to the blessings of Providence, happy is the man who has them not, but instead thereof, the sunshine of the mind, peace and contentment.

Transformation of Winter to Spring Wheat.

In the Encyclopedia Americana, article Wheat, may be found the following statement:—"Winter wheat sown in the spring, will ripen the following summer, though the produce of succeeding generations of spring sown wheat, is found to ripen better. White, red, awned, and beardless wheats change and run into one another, in different soils and climates; and even the many-spiked Egyptian wheat, is known to change into the single spiked common plant."

Some experiments have been made in this country that seem to favor the correctness of these opinions, though none seemed to be clearly decisive of the turning of winter wheat [illegible] found to arise from the fact that winter wheat sown in the spring would not sufficiently mature its seed before the frosts of autumn; and that in most cases the roots required to stand over the winter before any ears were produced. To prevent this necessity, and hasten the period of its ripening by anticipating, in effect, the time of sowing, the winter germination of wheat to be sown in the spring was attempted and found practicable, though it led to no particularly valuable results.

Believing that if some of the best and hardiest varieties of winter wheat could be thus transformed into spring wheat, a valuable addition might be made to the resources of some districts where winter sown wheat is at the best an uncertain crop, in a former volume of the Farmer we urged the importance of such experiments, and the benefit of a successful result.

In the winter of '36—'37, Col. W. Abbot of Onondaga County, a farmer of success and intelligence, entered upon the experiment. The wheat selected by him was the *white flint* variety, a kind well known to our farmers and millers as one of the best produced in the country, hardy, yielding well, very thin-skinned, and making flour of a superior quality; berry white, and ear beardless.

A small quantity of this wheat, prepared by soaking, sprouting, and freezing, during the winter, was sown by him in the spring of 1837; but owing to the imperfect manner in which the grain was prepared, (only a portion of it having been thoroughly and fully sprouted before freezing,) only a part of it eared out at the proper time, while the other part, though it finally threw out ears, produced only a shrunken, worthless, immature grain.

Last spring we procured from the Col. a bushel of this, on the whole, very inferior looking product, though containing many fine kernels; but the quantity was reduced nearly one half by the processes of brining, skimming, and liming to which it was subjected before sowing. It was sown on about half an acre of ground, and though seriously injured by the heavy rains which fell soon after it was put into the earth, much of it grew and had a fine appearance. It is not yet threshed, but we shall probably have some six or eight bushels of wheat. Before sowing the wheat, Col. Abbot had assured us that the earliest and most perfect ears from his sowing, and those of course in which the change was the greatest and most perfect, were *all bearded*; and when our wheat came to earing, a careful examination made at different times could not discover a single ear that resembled the original bald wheat; every ear was bearded. It was also no less remarkable that, though the original wheat was one of the whitest berried varieties we have, the new product is clearly a *red* wheat, not so dark as the common variety of spring wheat, but still only a shade lighter in color than the Italian.

By a comparison with the best varieties of common spring wheat, as well as the Italian and Siberian, (which by the way we suspect are only varieties of the same plant having the same origin,) made with one of Raspail's microscopes, some of the distinguishing and peculiar excellencies of the original wheat can be plainly traced in the thinner skin, whiter flour, and greater ease with which it is reduced.

Should it prove on further trial an improvement on the common varieties of spring wheat now sown, the name of White Flint spring wheat, or Abbott's spring wheat might be adopted. To determine whether it is worthy of a new name, must, however, be left to the trial of of another year. In the mean time the facts, that winter wheat can be converted into spring wheat—that bald wheat can be changed into bearded wheat—and that white wheat can be transformed into the red varieties, we consider fully established. We wish some of our farm. friends would, by experiment, ascertain whether by sowing spring wheat in the fall, the reverse of these changes can be obtained.

BEES.

Many more farmers, it is believed, would keep bees, and thus partake at once of the pleasure and the profit afforded by this useful little laborer, were it not for the fact first die. To obviate this difficulty wooden boxes have been recommended for the top of the hive to be filled after a proper supply for the swarm had been made; but the necessity of frequently lifting these to ascertain whether the bees were working well had a tendency to irritate and disturb them, and eventually render them cross and troublesome. It was difficult, too, to fix a box so close to the hive, when it was to be removed frequently, as to exclude the moth worm, or even the miller, and many hives were thus destroyed by these insidious insects, introduced by the opening in the top of the hive. Glass has been sometimes used in this country, but we have seen no form recommended, so easy of execution and so apparently certain in its effects as the following, from an English Magazine, for June, 1838.

"The simplest and easiest way [to procure the honey without destroying the bees,] to be followed by the cottager is this:—The old fashioned straw hive should be made with a wooden top, about the size of a man's hat; in the centre should be a round hole about an inch and a half in diameter, stopped with a bung—as soon as a hive has thrown its first swarm, a bell glass, capable of containing from six to ten pounds should be placed over the opening in the wooden top, the bung having first been taken out, and an empty hive should be placed over it, and secured, to prevent the wind blowing it off. If the honey harvest is a good one, this glass will be speedily filled by the bees. It may then be removed and another substituted in its place. As soon as the young swarms have nearly filled their hives, the same thing may be done by them, with the same success if the harvest be good, and the swarms strong and active. Thus large quantities of the purest honey may be obtained, with no injury to the hives and without the loss of a single bee."

In this country wooden hives are most generally used, and if an opening is made at the time of their construction, they are of course always ready for the use of the glass receptacles. The advantages of glass are that they can be fitted tight to the wood at once as they do not need removal till they are filled, and hence if the miller or bee moth gets beneath the outer covering he does no injury as the glass fits tight, and he is easily and certainly destroyed; and as the glass enables the observer to determine at sight whether the bees work well, or whether the glass is full, all necessity of frequent disturbance and consequent irritation is avoided. It is a good plan to weigh and mark all hives when made, and also to weigh them after the swarm is introduced; as in this way the weight of the bees and the hive is known, and of coure the weight of the honey can at any time be ascertained correctly, a fact at times of considerable importance in determining whether a hive has sufficient honey to keep them well through the winter.

GREAT GOOSEBERRIES.

We copy the follywing notices of great gooseberries from that amusing and instructive work, "The Doctor," volume fifth, or the last that has been published:

"Lancashire is the county in which the gooseberry has been the most cultivated; there is a gooseberry book annually printed at Manchester; and the Manchester newspapers in recording the death of a person, and saying that he bore a severe illness with Christian fortitude and resignation, and that he was much esteemed among the class of gooseberry growers. A harmless class they must needs be deemed; but, even in growing gooseberries emulation may be carried too far. The Royal Sovereign grown in 1794, by George Cook of Ashton, weighed 17 pennyweights 18 grains, and was thought a royal gooseberry at that day. But, the growth of gooseberries has kept pace with the march of intellect. In 1830 the largest gooseberry was shown at Stockport. It weighed 32 pennyweights, 13 grains, and was named the Teazer. The largest red one was the Roaring Lion, or 31 penny weights, 13 grains, and was shown at Nantwich. They have been grown as large as pigeon's eggs. But the fruit is not improved by the forced culture that increases its size. The gooseberry growers, who show for the annual prizes offered, thin the fruit so as to have but two or three berries on a branch; even then the prizes are not always gained by fair dealing; they contrive to suppost a small cup of water under each of these, so that the fruit for some weeks rests in water that covers about a fourth part, a process they call suckling the gooseberry."

Two coal mines have been discovered in Greece—one in the province of Phthotis, and the other in Peloponesus.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON WESTERN NEW-YORK—No. 3.

SOILS.

According to Chaptal, (Chymistry Applied to Agriculture, page 18th,) arable soils are composed, generally, "of silica, lime, alumina, magnesia, oxide of iron, and some saline substances." And the various characters of soils arise from the different proportions in which their various component parts are combined. I am inclined to think that one of the most prominent items that constitute soil, has been here omitted, and that Chaptal's definition includes only the earths, while the vegetable or animal matter required to convert these earths into soil, or land capable of producing vegetables, has been overlooked.

Loudon says, "*Earths* are the productions of rocks, which are exposed on the surface of the globe; and *soils* are earths mixed with more or less of the decomposed organized matter afforded by dead plants or animals;" and according to both these authorities, earths, or soils, must resemble the rocks from which they are produced. If this fact is kept in mind, I think it will materially assist in rendering my notions respecting the soils of Western New York more easily and clearly understood.

Earths are produced by degradation or disintegration; by decomposition; and by deposition. The first cause is usually in active operation in primitive countries; and hence most of the soils of New England, and no small part of this state, have originated in this way. The second cause is the most active where the rocks are of the transition class, and it is to this cause the soils of this district are mostly owing. Our red marl, gypsums, limestone, and clay soils, clearly have their origin in the partial decomposition of the rocks of this section; and even what is termed the sandy part of it, has arisen rather from the decomposition of the sandstone, than from its degradation. But comparatively a small part of West New York has been the result of alluvial deposit. The borders of some of the lakes, some of the large swamps, and occasional tracts on the banks of the rivers, are of this class. The Genesee and Seneca valleys furnish much the largest portion of this, the richest kind of soil.

As the first cause is unknown and inoperative in this district, since there are no primitive rocks (with the exception of boulders, which I intend hereafter to notice) in the section, it follows of course that to the second cause assigned, our earths must be mainly owing; and hence the necessity of a knowledge of the different strata, to a proper understanding of the nature of the several soils, and the cause of their dissimilarity in the same neighborhood.

In comparing the several soils of the western part of this state, the great quantity and depth of loam on the surface, and the proportion of silicious matter the soil and subsoil contains, mark the southern slope as very differently constituted from the middle or the northern parts; a result to be expected indeed from the nature of the strata to which it owes its origin. This difference is not more clearly marked by the general aspect of the soil and its analysis, than by the plants it produces. The white pine (*Pinus strobus*) is found in almost every part of the district, but it is only on the southern slope that the pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) is found to any extent. Here also I saw for the first time in West New York, on the Conhocton and the Tioga, the *Quercus ilicifolia*, or shrub oak of the middle and eastern states. And among the plants rarely or never seen in other parts of the district, I observed the sweet fern, (*Asplenifolia*,) thus more closely identifying this section in its productions, and consequently in the nature of its soil, with the east than with the west or north. Analysis, too, confirms the difference indicated by the natural productions of the soil.

The most complete analysis of this kind of soil I have yet seen, is that furnished by Dr. Rose, of Montrose, for the New England Farmer; and as my examinations show, may be taken without essential modification for the general character of the soils and subsoils of the southern slope of this state. The soil and subsoil, or hardpan, were in a state of nature, and the soil taken 12 inches below the surface:

	Soil.	Hardpan.
Silica,	67.8	73.6
Alumina,	7.8	12.2
Carbonate of lime,	1.	2.0
Oxide of iron,	7.	7.4
Veg. and animal matter lost by calcination,	8.9	
Magnesia,	6.2	4.2
	98.7	99.4

The great quantity of sand contained in the earth of this section, justifies the appellation of sandy, which has been sometimes applied, though the proportion of other earths (with the exception of lime) and vegetable matter is such as to render it, by proper cultivation and treatment, one of the most fertile, as well as one of the most easily farmed, districts of the state. It will not fail to arrest the attention, that if from the hardpan of Dr. Rose we deduct the amount of vegetable matter found in the soil submitted to analysis, the quantity of silica and alumina in both specimens will be nearly the same. Dr. R. imagines that the hardpans are converted into soil by the action of frost; but after allowing all that can reasonably be required for the action of this agent, I think the addition of the nine per cent. of vegetable and animal matter more efficient and more likely to make soil, than the action of the elements alone.

That the hardpans of the southern counties, with few exceptions, in which, from the nature of the decomposed strata, greater quantities of clay are found, are easily converted into soil by exposure to the air in ploughing and intermixture with manures, is evident to me from observation, and the testimony of the most skilful farmers of that section. Henry Morris, Esq. of Cattaraugus county, assures me that after clearing, two good crops are usually taken from the soil, after which, if cropped, the productions are inferior, until the roots are so rotted that the plough can be used freely, when the land continues to improve, the hardpan is readily converted into friable soil, and crops both in quantity and quality rapidly improve. Hence after the first two or three croppings the land is allowed to lie in grass until the stumps can be removed, or their roots decay, that hinder the use of the plough. In this statement he was corroborated by Judge M'Call, of Allegany, and W. Bennett, Esq. of Steuben, both gentlemen of great skill and success in farming.

In some limited sections of this slope I observed appearances of a subsoil more nearly resembling the most unfavorable portions of that found in some spots on the elevated land of the western district. These sections contained some 20 or 25 per cent. of clay, and the broken sandstone shale was very firmly imbedded in this tenacious mass. These tracts, in which, to use the language of some of the settlers, "the hardpan was up to the second rail," are undoubtedly owing to the outcrop of large masses of argillaceous shale, more pure and free from silicious particles than the ordinary strata of this region. That such purely argillaceous shale exists will be evident to every one who examines with attention the sections of strata shown in many of the streams of this slope. For instance, the excellent beds of grindstone grit on the Canadea Creek, which are extensively worked for the manufacture of grindstones, are between two layers of argillaceous shale, the upper of which is mostly free from grit, and decomposes by exposure to the elements into a very pure clay.

The great, indeed I may say the only thing, wanting in the soil of the southern slope, to render it capable of producing all the articles in perfection that are now grown on the northern slope, would seem to be lime. It has been customary to speak of this section as entirely destitute of lime; but analysis show that such is not the case, though in some instances it is a slight trace only that is perceptible. Does not the fact, exhibited by an examination of the subsoils of this section, that the hard-pan contains more lime than the usual surface soil, partly account for the increased fertility of lands when subjected to the action of the plough, and this under-strata brought up and incorporated with the vegetable mould of the surface? I think it does, and that an improved system of cultivation will develope resources, as yet but partially understood, or by some, positively denied. In my partial examinations of this section I have observed some beds of marl of good quality, and doubtless others will be discovered. Some of this was of an excellent quality mostly composed of small shells, and so pure as to make good lime by burning. The quantity of clay combined with the lime, could be no serious objection to its use on soils abounding as these do in siliceous matter, and I think that these deposits of marl will be found among the most valuable means of enriching the soils, and rendering it capable of the production of winter wheat, the greatest deficiency with which it is at present chargeable.

I think it probable an accurate and careful analysis of most of the soils of this slope would show that they contain an excess of some acid that requires the presence of lime for its neutralization. The natural growth of timber and plants would indicate that this is the case. The almost universal presence of the white pine and hemlock, the occasional appearance of the pitch pine, balsam of fir, and other evergreen trees, and the masses of ivy and other similar plants not found farther north, or on limestone lands, would seem to point to such a cause. If so, the remedy is plain; and the application of alkaline corrections in some form should at once be applied. Judge M'Call, a high authority in this matter, assures me that leached ashes, have proved on his farm one of the most valuable of manures; and to the liberal use of this material, (the value of which is, no doubt, enhanced by the lime used in making potash, and which after being used in the leach retains much of its causticity,) may perhaps be attributed the great superiority of his crops, over many of the farmers of the vicinity. VIATOR.

Orange Groves of Florida.

MR. TUCKER—Well aware the chief interest, derived from such a work as the Genesee Farmer, depends on the local importance of the subjects introduced into its columns, yet as you do not strictly confine yourself to such matter, I may occasionally forward you some remarks on various topics should they meet with your approbation, and that of your readers in general. These remarks are the result of observations made during an extensive and varied tour, (just terminated,) over an extent of several thousand miles, in prosecuting which I have seen much which I consider both instructive and interesting. For the present I purpose confining myself to a few brief observations on the state of the Orange groves, &c. at the city of St. Agustine, E. F.

You, of course, are aware, St. Augustine is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest city within the jurisdiction of the United States, and has long been a place of great resort for invalids afflicted by the pulmonary and bronchial complaints. I had visited this city in 1831, and I confess I was in perfect raptures with its diversified beauties, but particularly with its *Orange Groves*. It then appeared like a rustic village, the white houses peering from among groves of this delightful fruit which grew in the greatest luxuriance. The clustered boughs covered with their golden produce, yielding a rich harvest to the owners, and affording a delightful shade to the foreign invalid, when he cooled his fevered limbs and imbibed health from the perfumed atmosphere. While the ear was gratified and the feelings soothed by the various notes of that delightful songstress, the Mocking bird, which found a ready shelter amid their verdant foliage. But, alas! on my visit the past spring, in vain did I look for those rural bowers, so gratifying to the eye and invigorating to the system. Not a single tree of any magnitude to indicate its former grandeur. The imagination could scarcely conceive such a perfect metamorphosis. For a long period of years, the Orange had flourished without interruption from frosts or other casualties. The city of St. Augustine was peculiarly favorable for this semi-tropical fruit. The soil is naturally sandy, but rich in calcareous and vegetable deposits, consequently well adapted to the growth of the orange and other horticultural pursuits. When I was there in 1831 the Orange had become the staple commodi-

ty of the city's commerce, and subsequently to that time I understood several millions had annually been exported. Numerous groves of young trees were planted, and $10,000 had been refused for a grove consisting of only 2 or 3 acres. Extensive nurseries could scarcely supply the demand for young trees. A vast and lucrative field opened to the enterprising horticulturist. On the native orange were engrafted the choicest varieties of other climates with the most perfect success. Prospects of immense wealth seemed beyound a doubt, but

"There came a frost—a withering frost."

During the month of February 1835, East Florida was visited by a severe frost, much more severe than any before experienced. A cutting N. W. wind blew ten days in succession, but more violent for about three days. During this period the mercury sank 7 degrees below zero. The St. John's river was frozen several rods from the shore and afforded the astonished inhabitants a spectable as new as it was distressi ng. The Orange, the Fig, and all kinds of fruit trees were killed to the ground; many of them were completely annihilated; but a considerable number have started again from the roots. The wild groves in Florida suffered equally with those cultivated, at all events as far south as Lake George, and the inhabitants were thus deprived at one fell swoop of their only resource. But on my visit, in the month of April last, I was happy to find the inhabitants were not totally discouraged, for there are many thousand of young trees now ready for planting out, and in a few years more, it is to be hoped, St. Augustine will again exhibit its wonted appearance. The oranges grown here were considered decidedly superior to those imported from the West Indies, and as so long a period has elapsed since they experienced so calamitous a visitation, (I believe not since 1775—6,) it certainly is worth while to persevere.

THE MULBERRY.

Independent of the Orange there is another field open for the enterprising, probably equally, if not more lucrative. I allude to the cultivation of the Mulberry. This has been attempted and even carried to considerable extent, so much so, that in one instance an individual bought a lot of ground for which he paid $800 and planted it with the Morus multicaulis. At the expiration of two years he sold the lot for $1,600, having sold as many plants in the interim as cleared his lot and all attendant expenses. The climate and soil in this section of America is peculiarly congenial to the cultivation of the Morus multicaulis and the rearing of the silk worm. I saw a considerable portion of the Morus multicaulis in several gardens; but for several years the ravages committed by the rapacious Seminoles has paralized every effort and completely prostrated the improvements carrying on and in contemplation.

At a former period St. Augustine could boast of a very extensive Botanic Garden. It was enclosed by a formidable stone wall, and, I believe, established by Governor White. This place now serves for the *pen of a herd of swine*, which, with the exception of a few ancient fruit trees, appear the only tenants of a spot once devoted to the choicest gifts of Flora.

I am yours, &c. ALEXANDER GORDON.

INQUIRIES.

MR. TUCKER—I have a lot of hogs which I am feeding chiefly on *mill feed*. Now I wish to inquire whether it is best to mix it with water several days previous to using it, so that it may become *sour*, or to wet it as it is fed out? If you or any of your correspondents, can give the desired information you will confer a favor on

Mendon, Oct. 20, 1838. A SUBSCRIBER.

Another Subscriber wishes to know where, and at what prices, Bakewell Sheep, of pure blood, can be procured—the information to be communicated to this office.

Cattle Show at Northampton

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Old Hampshire Agricultural Society, was held at Northampton, Mass. on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 11th and 12th.—The following are extracts from the Reports of the Committees on the occasion:

ROHAN POTATOES.—Several specimens of *Rohan Potatoes* have been presented, which verify the statement of Mr. Colemnan at the last Annual Fair, in relation to their enormous increase. Mr. William Clark, jr. raised this season, 2½ bushels from one potato. Mr. Chas. Nichols obtained from one peck, 16½ bushels. Mr. Elisha Mitchell from 4 lbs. raised 18 bushels, weighing 1173½ lbs. If this species proves valuable as a table potato, it is a most valuable acquisition, not only to farmers, but to all classes of people.

KNITTING MACHINE, by Mr. Charles S. Payne of West Springfield, was an ingenious labor-saving machine, by which a child of 15 years of age, can turn off two pairs of stockings per day. It costs but $18.

SILK MACHINE.—Machine for winding and doubling and twisting raw silk is considered as a valuable article—simple in its construction, of moderate price, and yet does the work perfectly. The machine may be had of the maker, Mr. Harrison Holland of Northampton. It is worthy the attention of silk growers.

RECLAIMED LAND.—One only claimant, Mr. Wm. Clark, jr. of Northampton. The experiment he has made establishes the fact, that our almost worthless land, may with little expense, be made equal to much that we call our best. It is worthy of imitation by every farmer.

RARE COW.—Mr. Henry Kent of West Springfield, gave an account of a cow belonging to him, of a most extraordinary character for milk. In 60 days, from June 8th, she gave the almost incredible quantity of 1346½ qts. of milk, averaging 22½ qts. per day. Largest yield in the morning, 11 qts., at night, 16.

SILK.—Reeled and Sewing Silk were fine specimens of what may be done by ingenious females. They may with their own hands, perform the greater part of the labor requisite to produce an article, for which we are annually paying to foreign nations, many millions of dollars, and which, in by gone days was considered worth its weight in gold.

WHEAT CROP—large this year. Two causes operated to increase it. 1. High prices and scarcity last year. 2. The bounty offered by the law of the last legislature.

The committee are glad to see an increased attention to this crop, on the part of farmers. It is satisfactorily proved that the soil of this state is capable, with suitable cultivation, and in some places a dressing of lime or ashes of producing heavy crops. It is in the power of almost every farmer, to raise sufficient for his own consumption, and all ought to ask themselves whether it is not an object worthy of their most careful consideration, to endeavor to secure, within our own limits, the vast sums of money which, in the last two or three years, we have paid to sister states, as well as to foreign countries for our bread stuffs.

BEET SUGAR.—Preparations are making to manufacture beet sugar in Northampton, the coming season. In Norththampton, about 12 acres are under cultivation, which will average 15 to 20 tons the acre, but when better understood, a larger crop may be expected. In French Flanders an average crop is 15 tons to the acre, but 30 tons are often produced; and in that country, it is said, that even among the poorer classes, no other than refined sugar is used. In Prussia the average crop is 16 tons to the acre, but in England, it is 30 tons, and a first rate crop 50 tons to the acre.

From the Franklin Farmer.

Varieties of Soil in the Elkhorn Basin.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural Society in Frankfort, on the 16th of April, 1838, the following resolution, offered by Gov. Morohead, was unanimously adopted.

"*Resolved*, That each member present be held pledged to furnish at least one essay for publication in the Franklin Farmer, under his own proper signature, on some useful agricultural subject, and that the absent members also be requested to do likewise."

I shall attempt to redeem my humble portion of this voluntary pledge, by offering some observations on the character and quality of the lands in that part of the state lying between the Kentucky and Licking rivers, and more immediately on Elkhorn and its branches. Lands in other parts of the State partake of the same character and quality. For instance, those between Licking and the Ohio, on the Maysville turnpike, and some lands south of Kentucky river, present to the observer the same characteristics, and I presume that a chemical analysis would prove these soils to be essentially the same in the principal elements of their composition. But the Elkhorn basin, emphatically so called, and its exterior edges contain several varieties of soil which, although we have had no geological or agricultural survey, and no accurate analysis of them (great desiderata to the state and people undoubtedly,) are yet known by those who have cultivated them from the experience of half a century, to lack no element essential to the abundant and continued production of grass, grain, hemp and essential vegetables. And although the tillage even where no rotation of crops has been practiced, has not been of that improved character which insures the greatest returns, and subjects the land to the least exhaustion, still the crops have generally been like those of Egypt on the delta of the Nile, in the years of the greatest rise of that river.

But the fertility of no soil is exhaustless. The richest land in the world may be deprived by long continued cultivation in the same crop of the food necessary to that crop, and also to other crops of the same botanical family. Hence we find fields which for many years in succession have been planted in Indian corn, barely scratched instead of deeply ploughed and never manured, that are yielding to this despotic oppression and exhibiting manifest symptoms of their debilitated condition. The crops on them have a meagre hungry aspect, indicating the exhaustion of the fountains whence their supplies are drawn.

These fields are not worn out. Like a weary man they only require rest and refreshment to renew their strength. They still have the bone, the muscle and the sinew—rest and food will soon cause their pristine energy and vigor to return.

They have not, like Sampson, been lolling in the lap of Delilah, yet *their hair has been shorn off. Let it grow out again*, and they, like him, will be themselves again.

The soil of the Elkhorn basin in its virgin state, is composed principally of aluminous and calcareous earth, decayed vegetable and animal matter, silex and iron. There is no granite and no granitic sand in it, and so little silex that on the higher lands generally, and even on some of the alluvial bottoms, cast iron mould boards are not polished and kept bright by its attrition in ploughing.

The first variety of soil is found on the highest gently waving land. Beneath the black superficial mould the aluminous and calcareous loam is of a deep chocolate color, effervesces with acids, and feels like soap, and the substratum of limestone on which the whole basin rests, is at the greatest distance from the surface, with no shelly limestone on the surface. This is esteemed first rate land of the first quality, and *the best for hemp.*

The second variety is like the first in all respects, except that the superficial mould is a shade darker, and the surface not quite so unbroken, yet the levels more uniformly even. Fine hemp land.

The third variety is like the second, except that it has loose white limestone filled with shells on and in the soil. —Fine hemp land. This variety is not so generally esteemed as the two first, in consequence of the appearance of rock near the surface. Yet a slight examination of this shelly formation shows it to be distinct from *the foundation stone* of the soil, subject to easy and rapid disintegration and equal in its quality and effects to the richest marl. I prefer this variety to the two preceding, where the masses of this formation do not obstruct the plough, but lie in their lamina interspersed among the soil.

The fourth variety consists of long, level seams of land, sometimes near streams, passing not unfrequently through the varieties mentioned above, under-laid by hard-pan, with lighter colored and more tenacious clay immediately below the surface mould. This variety is not so friable when brought into cultivation. The land is liable to bake in dry seasons, and to retain too much water in wet ones. It is popularly called *spouty* land.

The fifth and last variety of soil within this basin, is generally found on the hill sides and in the alluvial bottoms of the streams. Calcareous and silecious gravel and sand, shot iron ore, chertz, flint, and common jasper, or coarse agate, (I don't know which,) are abundantly intermixed in the soil. This land is not so good as the preceding varieties. Comminuted iron ore is found in all of them —in some concavities so abundant that its sulphate combining with the decaying vegetation, gives an inky blackness to the soil.

Slight shades of difference which almost insensibly pass into each other, mark these varieties of land, and a few yards often transfer the observer from one to another variety. Their common characteristics are much more numerous and striking than the external indications of their differences. These are nevertheless interesting to the agriculturist, as they are sometimes the indices of processes in husbandry necessary to production or amelioration.

Among the noble forest trees for timber, shade and fuel which are still standing on the "*dark and bloody ground*," the canebrake, the grape vine, the papaw, and the spice wood, in days gone by, formed a thick and almost impenetrable undergrowth. These are nearly all gone, except the papaw. On the outskirts, the spice wood is still, however, abundant. The trees deemed useless or superfluous have been belted or cut out, and the wood lands thus thinned have been sown in blue grass or orchard grass, and present the appearance of large parks and pleasure grounds. These covered with fine cattle reposing in the shade or feeding on the luxuriant grass, form the most beautiful landscapes. The sugar maple formed the most numerous group of trees. But its shade is so dense that grass does not grow well beneath it. Hence, and because

they are not deemed very valuable timber trees, and although they make excellent fire wood, and are highly ornamental, they are fast disappearing from the wood land pastures in the most improved parts of the country. The box elder and the buckeye, also numerous, together with the ironwood, the elm and sycamore, are sharing the same fate. The trees permitted to remain are the walnut, ash, burr oak, honey locust, black locust, hack berry, wild cherry, lind, hickory, and tulip tree or popular. The last mentioned are few in number, and very large, in this basin. On its outskirts, among the white oak and beech, they are numerous and valuable.

The beech, which in some other parts of the state are very numerous, are rarely seen here. They indicate another variety of soil. So also, do the oak woods. They are found on the hilly borders of the basin, and the lands on which they grow, when interspersed with walnut, ash, buckeye, and sugar maple, are very productive, especially of wheat. Where the beach prevails to the almost entire exclusion of other trees, and are of large size, the lands are said to be peculiarly adapted to timothy meadows.

Adaptation to hemp, the Kentucky criterion of the best land is indicated not more by the appearance of the soil than the kind of trees growing on it. The more large walnut, buckeye, wild cherry, burr oak, hackberry and box elder, are found on the land, the better it is thought to be for hemp. And where these trees have invaded the beech and oak woods and contend for the mastery of the soil with them, the land will bring hemp—does bring it.

Both these varieties (the beach and oak lands,) bear drouth well—the beech lands especially—and I have seen on them both, crops of Indian corn equal to any on the alluvial bottoms of James river, or on the Dragon Swamp or Chickahomony in Virginia. Still the beech and oak lands do not bear so high a price as the hemp lands of the basin. They might, by an ameliorating system of husbandry, be made to bring much more than they now do.

I have said that the fifth variety on the hill sides and in the alluvial bottoms of the streams, is not so good as the others. This is well known here, but will seem extraordinary, and requires explanation to persons on the eastern side of the mountains. The alluvial lands of the rivers from the sea board to the mountains, on their eastern side, are the richest. Not so here. And many persons removing to the west, and expecting to find the most valuable lands similarly situated with those to the east, and purchasing before they become sufficiently acquainted with the country, have been sadly disappointed. The highest lands in this basin are the best, and the worst are in the bottoms.

Although the soil in the bottoms where it is of any depth is rich, it is either underlaid by gravel, sand and shot iron ore, and then soon shows the exhausting effect of cultivation, the surface soil sinking below, or it is underlaid by indurated clay, which forms an impervious pan below the surface, which renders the land close, hard to work, spouty and baked by drouth.

The causes of this difference between the fluvial bottoms east and west of the Allegany chain of mountains, are to be looked for in the geological formations, former condition, and relative positions of these sections to the ocean. On the eastern side of the mountains, from the gulf of St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, the retiring waves of the Atlantic ocean have left an inclined plane of granitic and silecious sand and gravel.* The *high lands* of this plane have *since* only received the vegetable and animal matter grown on them. But those parts of it over which the rivers have *subsequently* flowed for ages from the mountains, have received the rich deposits from them, brought down and left along their courses. Hence the alluvial lands along the water courses are richer than the uplands. But on the western side of the mountains, after the discharge of the mass of waters from the great valley between the Allegany and Rocky mountains, large and numerous lakes, forming deep basins, covered vast areas of land. A few of these lakes remain undrained still on our northern frontier, because the St. Lawrence and its tributaries traverse a formation of harder, more unyielding and indestructible rock than the lower Mississippi and its branches. Some of these may never be drained, because their bottoms are lower than the ocean into which the rivers from them would have to flow. The water of these western lakes held in solution great quantities of lime. The vast masses of stratified limestone filled with shells and petrefactions on the sides of these basins, and along the courses of the streams which drained them, will stand forth forever the witnesses of their own formation. In these lakes the accumulated vegetable matter of ages, mingled with the calcareous mud and the remains of moluscous and other animals, and formed a deep rich soil. When the waters burst the barriers of these lakes, or were drained off from the occurrence of some other catastrophe, the shallower parts of the lakes, now the higher lands in their basins suffered the least abrasion, and lost least of their surface. Hence they are the richest lands, while in the lower parts where ravines were washed out and the rivers took their courses, the rich accumulations were swept away; the whole loose material down to the naked hard rock, being carried away by the rapid currents, and deposited below. The Delta of the Mississippi was thus formed, and is still extending into the gulf of Mexico. The sand, gravel and vegetable matter *now* found on the alluvial bottoms of the western rivers leading out of these basins, have been more recently deposited (certainly since the draining of the lakes,) by the overflow of these rivers. These are, therefore, not so deep nor so rich as the high lands on which the *lacustrine deposit* still remains in its ancient accumulated depth. On the hill sides thus abraded, and which have received no accessions from the overflow of streams, there is no more soil than the vegetable matter growing on them, mixed with the washings from the higher grounds in their own immediate neighborhood, has formed since *the draining of the lakes.* They are therefore, also poorer than the higher lands. Partial causes in particular situations have produced local and limited deviations from these general results. For instance a ravine is sometimes so situated that the prevailing winds in a few years fill it with leaves from a forest to windward, and there is no outlet for them nor stream to wash them away. There they rot and form a deep rich vegetable mould, among which the richest vegetation soon arises. This falls and rots year after year till large trees at length grow there. But remove the vegetable mould and you reach the water worn rock without any other intervening deposit.

The *spouty lands* may be improved after they are sufficiently drained, where they are so wet as to require it by under drains or shafts, by sand gravel and shells from streams and *manure from the stable* These will render it more light, friable and pervious, not only to the roots of vegetables, but to the influence of light, heat and air. *The lands where sand and gravel prevail*, may be improved by clay, lime and manure from the cow house or penning cows on such lands. These substances will render them closer and more tenacious of vegetable matter and of moisture. The other varieties of land in the Elkhorn basin require nothing more than returns of vegetable matter and animal offal, and with deep and thorough tillage, they will amply repay the cultivator for his labor.

The simplest modes of returning vegetable matter to the fields, are to sow them in clover or other grasses; to feed down the vegetation grown on them, such as rye, oats and corn, by turning stock into the fields; and lastly, by feeding away all the fall, winter and spring supply of stock fodder, shucks, straw, hay, &c. *on the field intended for Indian corn.* If these substances are equally distributed over the field, the stock in eating them will leave their manure equally distributed among the refuse stalks, &c. These turned under by the plough, *during the process of decomposition* will supply the growing corn with with food. This crop will be made before the decomposition is entirely effected, and will leave the field in fine heart for a crop of small grain, or any other in *the rotation* which good farming requires.

For if there are any general truths established in agriculture, these two are of the number.

All cultivated lands will grow poorer and less productive, unless the food for plants is returned to them.

The rotation of crops causes the same amount of food for plants supplied to the land to produce the best crops for the longest time, with the least injury to the land.

JOHN LEWIS.

Langollen, Sept. 1st, 1838.

* Even the marsh mud on this plane contains from 76.9 to 95.1 per cent. of granitic sand.

Inundations of the Nile.

The fact naturally leads me to the next subject on which I propose to speak to you, viz. the inundation of the Nile. By that process of nature the same effect is produced upon this country, as in other lands is effected by showers of rain; just as on the Nile the same result is obtained from the Etesian winds, as from the alternate tides in other rivers. That great rivers should have a periodical inundation is nothing peculiar: it happens to most rivers of any length in spring and autumn, and is easily accounted for by the rains which there fall; but in Egypt the fact is amazing, and to this moment has never been satisfactorily accounted for. The rise of the waters of the Nile commences invariably on the 24th of June, and this punctuality in time adds still more to the wonderful nature of the phenomenon itself. At that period, all the population are full of hope, mixed with anxiety; since on the copiousness of inundation their hopes of harvest entirely depend. At that season the waters of the river are at the lowest stage. It is in fact a shallow stream, running between high muddy banks, with a sluggish current of not more than one mile an hour; while its average velocity at other seasons is that of three miles. The first indication of the approaching overflow is the hastening of the current, which soon recovers its velocity of three miles per hour. The next is, the increased breadth of the stream, which increases with a slow but steady progress. The waters continue constantly on the rise, not very rapidly indeed, but like the progress of diurnal tides at a wharf. If you look at intervals, you will always perceive that the water has made some progress and this goes on, till at length the surface of the stream rises to a level with the banks. If you were there on the spot you might stand upon the terrace of your house, and looking over the country, you would see the Nile filling its channel, but confined within it, and no part of the surrounding ground invaded with its waters; but going up to the same spot next morning, you would look out upon one vast sea, extending on all sides quite back to the mountains; so that you would no longer call it the "land of Egypt." It spreads from mountain to mountain, completely submerging all between. The water, it is true, may be in some places but an inch deep; but this cannot be ascertained by the eye, which sees every where one vast sheet of water, studded every here and there with a little archipelago of islands raising their heads over the universal flood. On some of these are seen cities and towns; for in that country these are erected on mounds with this express view, while individual dwellings are, for the same reason, erected upon piles. Previous to the inundation, precautions are of course taken to remove every thing that would sustain injury from the water. The cattle are driven off. Ploughs and harrows and other implements of husbandry are removed into places of safety. All the weeding is done.—The water continues rising for weeks, till it is on an average about five or six feet deep. Boats may now be seen passing over the fields and between the trees in all directions, while raised causeways extend from village to village, with sluices to allow the passage of the water.

This, in Egypt, is the season of repose. Agricultural instruments are now repaired, and the process of winnowing and grinding grain is going on, while the thirsty earth is drinking for the ensuing year like a sponge. This, too, is the season for general festivity. It may be called the Egyptian carnival. Ornamental boats, with lamps and music, pass about in the evening serenading, and the population generally abandon themselves to joyful social intercourse.—*Buckingham's Lectures.*

Agriculture of Egypt.

By and by the waters begin to subside, and the country people address themselves with joyful alacrity to the renewed operations of husbandry. For this, however, they do not wait till the whole of the waters have gone off the surface of the ground; but so soon as a strip of the soil has become dry, the farmer forthwith commences his work. There are of course two of these strips which at the same time furnish the same opportunity, one on each side of the river, and at the points remotest from it. The land dries at the rate at which porus mud dries here; and the husbandman waits till it will bear his tread, when he immediately proceeds to scatter his seed and to tread it in with the foot. This to be sure, is a most imperfect mode of cultivation; yet, rude and humble as it is, it is more than enough. During the first week of the subsidence of the waters, one narrow strip of land is thus seeded; the next week another, and then another. The footsteps of the farmer constantly following the wave as it recedes, until the Nile, having thus accomplished its fertilizing task, retires into its bed and runs during the residue of the year within its accustomed banks. If you could be there when the last sowing takes place, you would see from your boat, or still better from the top of your house, a picture which far exceeds my power of description. Immediately adjoining the river, you would behold the whole agricultural population busily employed in sowing. Immediately behind them, you would see a belt of country covered with wheat; in the back of this, another with wheat in the stalk; further back from the river, a parallel strip with wheat in the ear; yet farther, the grain in the rich tints which mark it ready for the reaper; beyond this, the farmers in full harvest; and yet beyond, next to the base of the mountains, the country covered with stubble. You have thus seed time and harvest, spring and autumn, stretched out as it were beneath your feet at one and the same moment.

The whole of their first harvest, of which wheat forms the principal grain, is commenced and completed in less than three months. As there are now nine months remaining during which the Nile continues in its bed, the necessary watering of the fields is effected by a system of artificial irrigation. A number of what are termed in mechanics "Persian wheels," are employed for this purpose. The machine consists of a large wheel, placed in a vertical position, and kept in motion by oxen; having on the periphery a set of earthen vessels, which, dipping into the ditch filled with water drawn from the river, are carried up and emptied into a raised trough, from whence the water is conducted by small canals over the surface of the country. These canals occur every quarter of a mile, and often at shorter distances. Thus the words of Moses are explained, where he says that the land of Egypt was "watered like a garden of herbs." Having been thus irrigated, the land is then ploughed. This, like all the other agricultural operations in this country, is performed at once by the whole farming population. You see the whole people engaged, together, in ploughing, in sowing, in reaping, in watering their fields. After an interval of four months, there is a second harvest, and after five months more, another. Thus there are three successive wheat harvests taken off the same land in the course of a single year. I know not the fertility of your celebrated Mississippi val-

ley; but I am acquainted with the productiveness of England, and I am persuaded that such a yield could not be obtained there, if a field were reaped but once in twenty years. With us it is necessary to let the land frequently lie fallow, and afterwards to manure it highly, and then to vary with care and skill the succession of crops, or our soil would speedily become exhausted; but in Egypt they do not know even the name of manure; and yet the return of grain, in proportion to the seed sown, is beyond that of any other part of the earth. In the beautiful parable of the sower, intended by our Saviour to illustrate the different effects produced by preaching of the gospel, he represents the return as in some cases thirty, in some sixty, and in others an hundred fold. This has been represented by some writers as oriental exaggeration; but, although only a parable, the language is strictly conformable to the actual fact, at least as it is found at this day in Egypt. While in England a return of twenty fold is considered as a golden harvest, in Egypt forty fold is the *minimum*, sixty and seventy fold are common, and in some years ninety fold is obtained. Then reckon three crops annually, and you will have some conception of the exceeding fertility of this very extraordinary country; nor will it seem surprising that it could sustain a population of twenty millions on an area not greater than one-tenth that of Great Britain.

In the classics, Egypt and Sicily are always spoken of as the granaries of Rome and of the world. In the Scriptural account of Paul's journey to Rome, we find him taking passage on board of a ship at Adramyttium which was loaded with wheat. It is probable that this was, like that in which he embarked after his shipwreck, a vessel from Alexandria, which had put into Adramyttium upon her way. Egypt always exported grain, but never imported any. In addition to the staple of wheat, they have also rice and indigo, cotton and flax. From the latter they produce a fabric which is referred to in Scripture as "fine twined linen;" and well may it be so denominated, for it is equal in fineness to the best French cambric. It was employed to wrap the bodies of the mummies, after the process of embalming. Thus we have, in the climate and products of Egypt, a striking illustration both of scriptural and classical accuracy and fidelity.—*Ib.*

Operation of Marl.

Marls are held to be valuable, for spreading on land, in proportion to the quantity of calcareous matter which they contain.

Clay marl, as it is termed, is composed of carbonate of lime, silica and alumina, with a portion of the oxide of iron or manganese. It occurs in beds, and is extensively diffused. It assumes a considerable diversity of aspect and character, as it is more or less indurated, or as the calcareous or aluminous matter prevail. When very indurated, it is frequently termed rock marl.

The operation of marls is more slow than that of lime, and they require to be applied in comparatively larger quantity. They should be laid upon the surface, and generally well exposed to the influence of the atmosphere before mixed with the soil. Some marls have been found to be very deleterious, unless they have undergone this previous exposure to the air. The kinds of soils to which clay marls are most beneficially applied, are the sandy, gravelly and peaty. In this case they supply calcareous matter to the soil, and improve its texture by the addition of alumina.

The quantity of this substance applied is exceedingly various, being dependant on the nature of the soil, and the proportion of calcareous matter in the marl. Where the purpose has been to change entirely the constitution of a defective soil, it has been applied even at the rate of from 300 to 400 cart loads to the acre. But where the purpose is to give merely a common manuring, it is supplied in the quantity sufficient to afford an ordinary proportion of calcareous matter. It may be laid upon the surface of land when in grass, where it remains till the land is brought under tillage; and this is the best method of applying it.

Shell marl is an entirely different substance. It is chiefly a deposit of marine, and sometimes of land shells, found under a bed of peat. It may be used at the rate of twenty-five to thirty cart loads to the acre. It can be applied to the land when in various states, as when it is in stubble, in summer fallow, or in grass. The latter is a good practice; for, as in the case of all calcareous matter, the application improves the herbage; and the mineral, sinking into the soil, prepares it well for producing crops of corn when it is broken up for tillage. Its operation is not so quick as that of calcined limestone, but its effects are more lasting. The same consequence is produced by excessive cropping after the application of this substance, as after the application of calcined limestone. The soil which has been stimulated by the action of the mineral becomes more barren than before, and it is for the most part only to be restored by rest and the action of animal and vegetable manures.—*Low.*

From the New England Farmer.

ON PAINTING ROOFS.

Mr. Editor—Sir, I wish to make enquiry through your paper respecting the painting of roofs, and the best paint or composition for preserving them. A Subscriber.

Remarks.—We have seen different preparations applied for the preservation of roofs, and been acquainted with many recipes for composition for the same purpose; yet from our own observation and experience, we believe there is no great economy in expending much upon a roof for paint. The object of the greatest importance is to get good shingles and then have them well laid. There are those, however, who think differently. A mixture of black lead and linseed oil is perhaps as good a mixture as can be used if it is thought expedient to paint; but it is very difficult with any paint, to fill every crevice so that water will not find its way between the joints to the unpainted shingle, and here is the trouble; the wet gets under the shingle, and in consequence of their being painted do not dry so quick, and of course will decay sooner for being painted. It is sometimes the case when a man undertakes to build substantially he paints the shingles as they are laid, which no doubt adds much to the durability of the roof, but then does not the expense of paint add additional labor and interest on the same, amount to as much, or more, than another shingling? We were much struck with the appearance of a noble barn, which was built two years since by our friends the Shakers or Shirley. They never do anything by the halves, but whatever they undertake is done in the very best style. The barn was finished in the most substantial manner, from the foundation to the ridge-pole. but we were forcibly reminded by it of Noah's Ark, for it was "pitched within and without."—Our friends informed us that the shingles were laid in hot pitch, or a mixture of pitch and tar, and the building coated over with the same. This mode of laying shingles, has one advantage certainly; if fire should take hold of it, it would burn without much trouble.

Since writing the above, a gentleman of some experience has informed us that if shingles are dipped in strong alum water, they will last much longer, and it is also a security against fire. We find in vol. 12, page 283 of the N. E. Farmer the following receipt and remarks, which we copy, as many of our present subscribers have not taken the work so far back.

"For painting the roofs of buildings, Mr. Patterson of New Jersey, has some years since, given the following directions, which have been highly approved, as the best composition khown for preserving the roofs of houses; as it is fouud that it hardens by time, and is an effectual preservative against the roof tak ng fire from the sparks of the chimney.

"Take three parts of air slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working it with a painter's brush. Great care must be taken to mix it perfectly.

"We believe grinding it as a paint would be an improvement. Two coats are necessary; the first rather thin; the second as thick as can be conveniently laid on."

We have not seen an application of the above composition, and thereby, give it as we find it. It is no doubt a good composition if it could be applied to every part of the shingle. We have answered our friend "A Subscriber" as well as we are able; if any of our correspondents who have more experience, can add anything which will meet his case or benefit the public, we shall be much obliged.

From the Practical Farmer.

Cleaning Neat Cattle.

The following we translated, and we would invite the attention of farmers to the subject. Our German correspondent is the right kind of man. He gives his notions well confirmed by experience.—*Editor.*

Xenia, Ohio, June 14th, 1828.

Mr. Editor—Allow me through the "Farmer," to say a word to my fellow farmers on, what seems to me, an important subject. In this country, you will seldom find a curry-comb and hand brush in the cow-stable; these are considered indispensable in the horse stable; but I consider them indispensable in the cow-stable, as in the horse-stable. Why farmers do not curry and brush their cows, I know not, unless it be that they think cleanliness is not so necessary to the cow as to the horse.

But if we will, for a moment, consider the evils arising from this neglect, the importance of keeping cows clean must strike every reflecting mind. It is well known that no animal, neither horse nor cow, can be healthy; unless *the insensible perspiration goes on regularly*, and this can never be going on if cows are kept in a dirty stable, and no pains taken to rub off carefully the dirt or matter which obstructs the vessels or pores of the skin.

Wherever cows are regularly curried and rubbed, they are invariably stronger, and in a healthy condition; not liable to *cucaneous* and other diseases; and from experience I know they yield more milk, and that too of a better quality—a cleaner milk, richer cream and sweeter butter, necessarily follows.

I make it a practice to curry my cows once a day very carefully—I never suffer any dung to stick to their coats—it looks bad and injures the cows. This useful animal does not deserve such *dirty treatment*. Give them litter sufficient, and remove the dung regularly, and this part is accomplished.

Many of our farmers seem to think that in order to have healthy and good cows, you need only feed them with a sufficiency of food; however, I am fully convinced from experience, that cows may be well supplied with food, still they will not be as profitable as they would be if kept perfectly clean, and free from all kind of dirt and matter obstructing perspiration, as above stated; besides this, if cows are kept perfectly clean, they will thrive upon a less quantity of food.

Cows are often subject to have swollen teats and udders, as well as other excrescences. These may be prevented if the parts be occasionally washed with warm water. The udder and teats should be carefullly washed immediately before the cow is milked. It has been well said by *Loudon;* "Go to the cow stall—take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; dowse the udder with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heat."

If you think the above worthy a place in the Farmer, I may then continue my remarks by saying something on the "*feeding of cows*," in my next letter—send me the Farmer regularly. Yours,

David Heymacker.

Beet Sugar Manufactory.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald states that the Beet Sugar Company of Northampton are getting their buildings ready to operate on a large scale. They pay $5 a ton for beets, and some of the farmers have raised 20 tons to the acre. The manufacture is carried on upon the German principle of drying, grinding, and making of the powder a strong decoction of syrup for crystallizing.

Wood House.

Never burn wet wood when you can get dry.

my wife.

Wood for family use ought to be cut in winter before it is intended to be used as fuel, so that it may be thoroughly seasoned. The advantages derived from the use of well seasoned and dry wood, over that which is green or wet, are many, and the economy and pleasantness derived from its use cannot have escaped the most superficial observer. When wet wood is used as fuel it takes nearly one-half the heat produced by its combustion to carry off the moisture from it, and this would be accomplished with much more economy by the air and sun, which cost nothing, before it was hauled to the dwelling, and in the removal of it much animal force would be saved. The expense or trouble of cutting it in advance is nothing, but in some cases there would be a saving of it; as I have frequently known farmers driven to the necessity of leaving very urgent and important business, and turn to and cut and haul green wood for immediate use, and a poor article it was truly, as the good woman could testify when she attempts to cook the family dinner.

Green or wet wood makes much smoke, and the chimney often rebels at being oppressed with it, and sends the excess, over what it can properly discharge in the natural way, into the kitchen or parlor, as the case may be, to the great annoyance of the female part of the family, to the injury of furniture and walls; and more often spoils the cookery, to the great mortification and chagrin of the industrious housewife, who sometimes under such trying circumstances is tempted to scold, and no wonder if she does.

Appurtenant to every farm house, there should be a *wood house* or *shed*, in which should be constantly kept a sufficiency of wood, cut and split ready for current use for some weeks or months in advance. The situation of this structure should be such as to furnish convenient access to the female part of the family in all kinds of weather with the least possible exposure; and it should be considered an incumbent duty of the head of the family always to see that there was an adequate supply of dry wood, cut into suitable lengths, so as to be properly adapted to all household purposes at all seasons of the year.

Those who have practised the foregoing system, know well there is a great saving of time and expense in it, and that it adds much to the comfort and convenience of a family, and causes the domestic arrangements to proceed with more quietness and composure.

The expense of such a structure as would be required is not for a moment to be put in competition with its advantages; I therefore hope that every respectable farmer will make his arrangement accordingly, ad have a *wood house* constructed before the coming winter, when the females of his family and neighborhood will

"Loudly speak his praise."

Farmer's Cabinet.

"Lot's Wife."—Mr. Coleman, in his agricultural address last week, illustrated the folly of modern female education, by an anecdote. A young man who had for a long while remained in that useless state designated by "half pair of scissors," at last seriously determined he would procure him a wife. He got a "refusal" of one who was beautiful and fashionably accomplished, and took her upon trial to his home. Soon learning that she knew nothing, either how to darn a stocking, or boil a potato, or roast a bit of beef, he returned her to her father's house, having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. A suit was commenced by the good lady, but the husband alledged that she was not "up to the sample," and of course the obligation to retain the commodity was not binding. The jury inflicted a fine of a few dollars, but he would have given a fortune rather than not to be liberated from such an irksome engagement. "As well might the farmer have the original Venus de Medicis placed in his kitchen," said the orator, "as some of the modern fashionable women."—"Indeed," continued he, "it would be much better to have Lot's wife standing here, for she might answer one useful purpose; she might *salt his bacon!*"—[Northampton Courier.

ROCHESTER MARKET. OCTOBER 26, 1838.

Flour, superfine, per barrel,	$8 25	to	8 50
" fine, "	7 00	to	7 50
Meal, buckwheat, per bushel,	0 63		
" Corn, "	1 00		
Wheat, per bushel,	1 75	to	1 81
Barley, "	0 87		
Corn, "	0 75		
Oats, "	0 38		
Timothy seed, per bushel,	1 25	to	1 50
Clover, " "	7 00		
Flax, " "	1 00		
Hops, per pound,	0 06	to	0 8
Hay, per ton,	8 00	to	10 00
Wool, per pound,	0 31	to	00 50
PROVISION MARKET.			
Pork, mess, per barrel,	22 00	to	24 00
" Prime, "	18 00	to	20 00
Lard, per pound,	00 12		
Hams, "	00 15		
Beef, best pieces, per pound,	00 8	to	00 10
Pork, by the hog, "	00 6	to	00 7
Veal, "	00 6	to	00 7
Mutton, "	00 4	to	00 6
Chickens, per pair,	00 31	to	00 38
Eggs, per dozen,	00 12	to	
Beans, per bushel, "	00 75	to	
Potatoes, " "	00 38	to	
Butter, dairy per pound,	00 16	to	00 18
" Store "	00 14	to	00 16
Cheese per pound	0 06	to	0 07

Genuine Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber has still for sale, one thousand genuine Morus multicaulis, of thrifty growth and untrimmed. They are choice trees, selected for their size, and will afford a large quantity of cuttings. ASA ROWE.

Greece, October 27th, 1838.

The Rohan Potato.

THE subscriber having fully tested the merits of this Potato, by cultivating it for three years, respectfully informs the public that he has now a good supply on hand for sale. Applicants thould send their orders without delay, that they may receive them this fall.

J. A. THOMSON.

Cattskill, October 27th, 1838.–w2tm1t*

Seeds for 1839.

WE are daily receiving our fall supply of SEEDS for the coming season and advices have just been received from London, of the shipment of a large invoice of *English seeds of the present years growth.* They will shortly be received, and we shall then be prepared to supply dealers and others by wholesale or retail, with such articles, and at such prices as cannot fail of giving the fullest satisfaction.

Orders from abroad where the articles are to be forwarded by navigation, should be sent as soon as possible. Those of our friends who have already favored us with their orders may rest assured that their wishes will receive due attention. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, October 27th, 1838.

WE can furnish any quantity of Silk Worms Eggs, of the white or two crop variety.

Rochester, July 28. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Merino Bucks for Sale.

I HAVE a quantity of Merino Bucks to dispose of. They are very large for the kind, and heavy fleeces, shearing from 6 to 8 lbs. per head. They are very even fleeced and fine for Merinos. If any of the numerous readers of the Genesee Farmer, wish to purchase, I shall be glad to have them call and see them. The price will be from 5 to 10 dollars. W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, October 27th, 1838.–w2tm1t*

Chinese Morus Multicaulis, &c.

AT the Linnæan Gardens, Flushing, New-York—65,000 splendid Trees of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis for sale at moderate prices; and also cuttings of the same. None of the *humbug* kind are cultivated at this establishment.

Also, a large supply of the Canton, Alpine or Moretti, Dandolo, Expansa, Broussa, Asiatic, and cuttings in any quantity. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, but a *personal application* will be found far the most satisfactory, and purshasers can then see these superior Trees. Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower roots, just arrived from Holland.

Applications can be made by mail, and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire them.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

October 20th, 1838.–6w

Ram Lambs for Sale---Half Blooded. Goord's Improved Kents.

MR. Richard Goord, of Irvade, in Kent, England, having (as Bakewell and Ellman with the Leicesters and Southdowns,) spent a long life in endeavoring to form an improved breed from the Kents, has so far succeeded as to carry off all the prizes at the annual shows, where they have been placed in competition, and has been crowned with all the honors such success meets with in that country. These Sheep at twenty months old, weigh from 32 to 36 lbs. the quarter. There is no larger breed of sheep in England than the Kent. I brought out last year a choice Ram of the Improved Breed, probably the first and only one ever brought to this Continent, and have now some of his Ram Lambs for sale, at from seven to ten dollars each. S. W. SHOTTER.

Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y, Oct. 10, 1838.–w3t*

SAXONY SHEEP FOR SALE.

40 RAMS & 60 Ewes of the pure Electoral Saxon Race. The subscriber imported 100 yearling Ewes and a number of Rams in 1827 which were selected by himself from the purest race in Saxony, and with which he commenced his flock, and not only mantained them in all their purity of blood, but improved them in size, symmetry of form, and quantity and quality of wool. The above number of Ewes will either be sold or let for a term of years, and can be increased to 75 or 80 if desired.

H. D. GROVE,

Buskirks Bridge Post Office, Washington Co. N.Y.

August 25, 1838–3m*

A Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale a farm, containing one hundred and sixty-six acres of choice land. One hundred and twenty-five under improvement, and the most of it first rate grain land, situated at Hanover centre, in the county of Chautauque, two miles from Silver Creek Harbor, three from La Grange, four from Irving Harbor, and four from Farrestville.

There are upon the premises, two dwelling houses, one of them a large two story building, with commodious out buildings, orcharding, &c.

This farm is pleasantly situated, the soil of a superior quality, and is considered by competent judges, one of the most desirable farms in the county.

For terms, apply to David Seymour, on the premises, or to the subscriber at Lodi, Erie county.

JOSEPH PLUMB.

September 15th, 1838.–w8m2

Silk Business.

PERSONS who intend doing an extensive business next year with the Mulberries, can be supplied with the *true genuine Morus multicaulis* trees and cuttings, by sending in their orders early. Companies that wish to contract for large quantities, can be supplied on reasonable terms. The trees are to be well packed, so as to be sent to any part of the United States, and delivered this fall. The subscriber has been extensively engaged in the culture of silk for some years, particularly to the production of the Morus multicaulis; and will be hapyy to give any information respecting the tree or feeding the worm that may be required—silk, worm eggs, &c.

All letters will meet with immediate attention if assigned to EDWARD H. ARNOLD.

Burlington, New Jersey.

N. B. As orders are coming in now, it would be well for those in want to apply early. Aug. 1838.–3m*

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 GENUINE Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk; being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of Mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga; Bliss, Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus. O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northamp, ton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Notrhampton, Sept. 1, 1838.–10t*

Sale of Impoved New Leicester Sheep.

40 EWES and RAMS of this celebrated breed will be *Sold by Auction* at the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, 5 miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y., on Wednesday, the 17th of October next; some of which are of those imported in 1834, and the remainder from the said stock breed upon the farm of their present owner: by whom the former were selected from the flocks of the most ancient breeders in England. They will be sold without reserve, either singly or in such lots as purchasers may wish. Liberal credit will be given on approved notes or good security.

September 1, 1838. THOMAS WEDDLE.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New-York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

April 15, 1838.

N. B. CASH will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe County, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County, Rochester, July 19th*, 1838.—A general election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

DARIUS PERRIN, *Sheriff.*

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany, July 16th, 1838.—SIR: I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election in this State, to be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

I also give you notice, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in the place of Isaac Lacy, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December. JOHN A DIX, *Secretary of State.*

To the Sheriff of Monroe county.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county, will give notice of the Election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District. They will also give notice of the Election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in count. officers which may exist. July 28, 1838